

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

Claims 1-6 (Canceled).

Claim 7 (Previously presented). A peptide of the formula:  $R^1-X^1-X^2-R^2$

wherein  $X^1$  is an aromatic amino acid residue;

$X^2$  is any amino acid residue; and

$R^1$  is  $NH_2-$  or an amino acid sequence  $X^3-X^4-X^5$

wherein  $X^3$  is an aliphatic amino acid residue having a side chain hydroxyl group and  $X^4$  and  $X^5$  are the same or different and are any amino acid residue and wherein  $R^2$  is 1 to 3 amino acid residues which are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of sarcosine, azetidine, nipecotic acid and pipecotic acid.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented). The peptide of claim 7 wherein  $R^1$  is  $NH_2-$  and  $X^2$  is Glu or Ala.

Claim 9 (Previously Presented). The peptide of claim 7 wherein at least one amino acid is a D-amino acid.

Claim 10 (Canceled).

Claim 11 (Previously Presented). A peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence Ser-Gly-Glu-Gly-Val-Arg (Sequence ID NO:1).

Claims 12-13 (Canceled).

Claim 14 (Previously Presented). A method for treating anaphylactic hypotension in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a peptide of the formula:  $R^1 - X^1 - X^2 - R^2$

wherein  $X^1$  is an aromatic amino acid residue;

$X^2$  is any amino acid residue; and

$R^1$   $\underline{R^1}$  is  $NH_2$ - or an amino acid sequence  $X^3 - X^4 - X^5$

wherein  $X^3$  is an aliphatic amino acid residue having a side chain hydroxyl group and  $X^4$  and  $X^5$  are the same or different and are any amino acid residue and wherein  $R^2$  is 1 to 3 amino acid residues which are the same or different and are aliphatic amino acid residue residues or a fragment or derivative of said peptide of the formula  $R^1-X^1-X^2$  effective to treat anaphylactic hypotension.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented). A method of reducing an anaphylactic reaction in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a peptide of the formula:  $R^1 - X^1 - X^2 - R^2$

wherein  $X^1$  is an aromatic amino acid residue;

$X^2$  is any amino acid residue; and

$R^1$  is  $NH_2$ - or an amino acid sequence  $X^3 - X^4 - X^5$

wherein  $X^3$  is an aliphatic amino acid residue having a side chain hydroxyl group and  $X^4$  and  $X^5$  are the same or different and are any amino acid residue and wherein  $R^2$  is 1 to 3 amino acid residues which are the same or different and are aliphatic amino acid residue residues or a fragment or derivative of said peptide of the formula  $R^1-X^1-X^2-R^2$  which is effective to reduce anaphylactic reaction.

Claims 16-24 (Canceled).

Claim 25 (Previously Presented). A method for treating systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of the peptide of claim 11 of an effective fragment or derivative of said peptide.

Claims 26-37 (Canceled).

Claim 38 (Previously Presented). The peptide of claim 7 wherein X<sup>1</sup> is phenyl alanine.

Claims 39-49 (Canceled).

Claim 50 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein

X<sup>1</sup> is phenyl alanine;

X<sup>2</sup> is Glu or Ala;

R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of Gly, Gly-Gly, Gly-Gly-Gly; and

R<sup>1</sup> is NH<sub>2</sub>- or X<sup>3</sup> - X<sup>4</sup> - X<sup>5</sup> wherein

X<sup>3</sup> is Thr, X<sup>4</sup> is Asp or Ala and

X<sup>5</sup> is Ile or Ala.

Claim 51 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein the peptide is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) Thr-Asp-Ile-Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:8);
- (b) Thr-Ala-Ile-Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:3);
- (c) Thr-Asp-Ala-Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:4);
- (d) Thr-Asp-Ile-Phe-Ala-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:6);
- (e) Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:9);
- (f) Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:11);

(g) Phe-Ala-Gly-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:12); and

(h) Phe-Glu-Sarcosine.

Claim 52 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein R<sup>2</sup> is 1 to 3 amino acid residues which are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of glycine, sarcosine, azetidine, nipecotic acid and pipecotic acid.

Claim 53 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein at least one amino acid of said peptide is a D-amino acid.

Claim 54 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein the peptide is Phe-Glu-Gly.

Claim 55 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 53 wherein the peptide is DPhe-DGlu-Gly.

Claim 56 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein

X<sup>1</sup> is phenyl alanine;

X<sup>2</sup> is Glu or Ala;

R<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of Gly, Gly-Gly and Gly-Gly-Gly;

and

$R^1$  is  $NH_2$ - or  $X^3 - X^4 - X^5$  wherein

$X^3$  is Thr,  $X^4$  is Asp or Ala and

$X^5$  is Ile or Ala.

Claim 57 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein the peptide is selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) Thr-Asp-Ile-Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:8);
- (b) Thr-Ala-Ile-Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:3);
- (c) Thr-Asp-Ala-Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:4);
- (d) Thr-Asp-Ile-Phe-Ala-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:6);
- (e) Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:9);
- (f) Phe-Glu-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:11);
- (g) Phe-Ala-Gly-Gly-Gly (Sequence ID NO:12); and
- (h) Phe-Glu-Sarcosine.

Claim 58 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein  $R^2$  is 1 to 3 amino acid residues which are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of glycine, sarcosine, azetidine, nipecotic acid and pipecotic acid.

Claim 59 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein at least one amino acid of said peptide is a D- amino acid.

Claim 60 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein the peptide is Phe-Glu-Gly.

Claim 61 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 59 wherein the peptide is DPhe-DGlu-Gly.

Claim 62 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein the anaphylactic reaction is associated with a disorder selected from the group consisting of asthma, rhinitis, urticaria and eczema.

Claim 63 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein the anaphylactic reaction is in response to a food allergen.

Claims 64-91 (Canceled).

Claim 92 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein

X<sup>1</sup> is an aromatic amino acid residue;

X<sup>2</sup> is an acidic amino acid residue;

R<sup>1</sup> is NH<sub>2</sub>- and

R<sup>2</sup> is an aliphatic amino acid residue.

Claim 93 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein

$X^1$  is an aromatic amino acid residue;

$X^2$  is an acidic amino acid residue;

$R^1$  is  $NH_2^-$  and

$R^2$  is an aliphatic amino acid residue.

Claim 94 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein

$X^1$  is phenyl alanine;

$R^1$  is  $NH_2^-$  and

$R_2$  is a single aliphatic amino acid residue.

Claim 95 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein

$X^1$  is phenyl alanine;

$R^1$  is  $NH_2^-$  and

$R^2$  is a single aliphatic amino acid residue.

Claim 96 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 14 wherein

$X^1$  is phenyl alanine;

$X^2$  is Glu;

$R^1$  is  $NH_2^-$  and

$R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of Gly, Gly-Gly and Gly-Gly-Gly.

Claim 97 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 15 wherein

$X^1$  is phenyl alanine;

$X^2$  is Glu;

$R^1$  is  $NH_2^-$  and

$R^2$  is selected from the group consisting of Gly, Gly-Gly and Gly-Gly-Gly.

Claim 98 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 92 wherein at least one amino acid is a D-amino acid.

Claim 99 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 93 wherein at least one amino acid is a D-amino acid.

Claim 100 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 94 wherein at least one amino acid is a D-amino acid.

Claim 101 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 95 wherein at least one amino acid is a D-amino acid.

Claim 102 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 96 wherein at least one amino acid is a D-amino acid.

Claim 103 (Previously Presented). The method of claim 97 wherein at least one amino acid is a D-amino acid.

Claim 104 (Previously Presented). A method for treating anaphylactic hypotension in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a peptide of the formula:  $R^1 - X^1 - X^2 - R^2$

wherein  $X^1$  is an aromatic amino acid residue;

$X^2$  is any acidic or aliphatic amino acid residue; and

$R^1$  is  $NH_2-$  or an amino acid sequence  $X^3 - X^4 - X^5$

wherein  $X^3$  is an aliphatic amino acid residue having a side chain hydroxyl group and  $X^4$  and  $X^5$  are the same or different and are any amino acid residue and wherein  $R^2$  is 1 to 3 amino acid residues which are the same or different and are aliphatic amino acid residue or a fragment or derivative of said peptide of the formula  $R^1-X^1-X^2-R^2$  effective to treat anaphylactic hypotension.

Claim 105 (Previously Presented). A method of reducing an anaphylactic reaction in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a peptide of the formula:  $R^1 - X^1 - X^2 - R^2$

wherein  $X^1$  is an aromatic amino acid residue;  
 $X^2$  is any acidic or aliphatic amino acid residue; and  
 $R \oplus R^1$  is  $NH_2$ - or an amino acid sequence  $X^3 - X^4 - X^5$   
wherein  $X^3$  is an aliphatic amino acid residue having a side chain hydroxyl group  
and  $X^4$  and  $X^5$  are the same or different and are any amino acid residue and wherein  $R^2$  is 1  
to 3 amino acid residues which are the same or different and are aliphatic amino acid  
residue or a fragment or derivative of said peptide of the formula  $R^1 - X^1 - X^2 - R^2$  effective to  
reduce anaphylactic reaction.